CLASS XI BIO CH 15

Set 4 – 50 MCQs (Body Fluids and Circulation)

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1 Blood is a type of –
a) Epithelial tissue b) Connective tissue c) Muscular tissue d) Nervous tissue

2 Which of the following helps in maintaining osmotic balance?
a) Albumin b) Fibrinogen c) Globulin d) Haemoglobin

3 Which plasma protein helps in defense?
a) Albumin b) Globulin c) Fibrinogen d) Myosin

4 The proportion of plasma in total blood volume is about –
a) 25% b) 35% c) 45% d) 55%

5 Which of the following is not a plasma component?
a) Glucose b) Hormones c) RBC d) Amino acids

6 Plasma without clotting factors is called –
a) Serum b) Lymph c) Water d) Plasma

7 The formed elements of blood are produced in –
a) Liver b) Bone marrow c) Spleen d) Kidney

8 RBCs transport –
a) CO_2 only b) O_2 only c) Both O_2 and CO_2 d) Nutrients

9 The main function of WBCs is –
a) Transport oxygen b) Blood clotting c) Immunity d) Osmoregulation

10 Platelets are involved in –
a) Blood clotting b) Oxygen transport c) Digestion d) Excretion

11 The colour of blood is due to –
a) Haemoglobin b) Albumin c) Plasma d) Fibrinogen

12 The average life span of human RBCs is –
a) 90 days b) 120 days c) 60 days d) 30 days

13 Blood group is determined by –
a) Plasma b) RBC antigens c) WBC d) Platelets

14 In ABO system, blood group “O” has –
a) No antigens b) A and B antigens c) A antigen only d) B antigen only

15 The blood group with no antibodies is –
a) A b) B c) AB d) O

16 “Universal donor” blood group is –
a) AB b) A c) B d) O

17 “Universal recipient” blood group is –
a) AB b) A c) B d) O

18 Rh factor is present on –
a) RBC membrane b) WBC membrane c) Plasma d) None

19 Erythroblastosis foetalis occurs when –
a) Rh– mother, Rh+ foetus b) Rh+ mother, Rh– foetus c) Both Rh+ d) Both Rh–

20 The condition of high blood pressure is called –
a) Hypotension b) Hypertension c) Angina d) Heart failure

21 Hypertension is when blood pressure exceeds –
a) 120/80 mmHg b) 100/60 mmHg c) 140/90 mmHg d) 160/100 mmHg

22 Blood pressure 120/80 mmHg means –
a) 120 = systolic, 80 = diastolic b) 120 = diastolic, 80 = systolic c) Both same d) None

23 Coronary artery disease is also known as –
a) Atherosclerosis b) Anaemia c) Hypotension d) Leukaemia

24 Angina pectoris occurs due to –
a) Less oxygen supply to heart muscle b) Less glucose c) Lung infection d) Kidney failure

25 The inability of heart to pump enough blood is –
a) Cardiac arrest b) Heart failure c) Stroke d) Hypertension

26 “Congestive heart failure” refers to –
a) Lung congestion due to heart weakness b) Brain blockage c) Kidney disorder d) None

27 Open circulatory system is found in –
a) Arthropods b) Mammals c) Birds d) Amphibians

28 Closed circulatory system is found in –
a) Annelids b) Arthropods c) Molluscs d) Insects

29 Pulmonary circulation involves –
a) Lungs b) Liver c) Kidney d) Brain

30 Systemic circulation starts from –
a) Left ventricle b) Right ventricle c) Left atrium d) Right atrium

31 Lymph is similar to plasma but –
a) Has fewer proteins b) Has more RBCs c) Has more WBCs d) Has clotting factors

32 Lymphatic system returns tissue fluid into –
a) Arteries b) Veins c) Heart d) Capillaries

33 Fats are absorbed by –
a) Lacteals in villi b) Capillaries c) Arteries d) Veins

34 Which of the following does not contain valves?
a) Arteries b) Veins c) Heart d) Lymph vessels

35 The right side of heart receives –
a) Deoxygenated blood b) Oxygenated blood c) Mixed blood d) None

36 The left side of heart receives –
a) Deoxygenated blood b) Oxygenated blood c) Mixed blood d) None

37 The total number of valves in human heart –
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

38 Heartbeat originates in –
a) SAN b) AVN c) Brain d) Spinal cord

39 The SAN is located in –
a) Right atrium b) Left atrium c) Right ventricle d) Left ventricle

40 AV node is located in –
a) Right atrium b) Left atrium c) Left ventricle d) Right ventricle

41 The “bundle of His” arises from –
a) AV node b) SAN c) Purkinje fibres d) None

42 Bundle of His divides into –
a) Two branches b) Three branches c) Four branches d) None

43 The term “joint diastole” refers to –
a) Relaxation of all chambers b) Contraction of ventricles c) Contraction of atria d) None

44 Stroke volume is –
a) Blood pumped per beat b) Blood per minute c) Blood per hour d) None

45 Average stroke volume in adults –
a) 50 mL b) 70 mL c) 90 mL d) 100 mL

46 Average cardiac output –
a) 5 L/min b) 3 L/min c) 6 L/min d) 7 L/min

47 The pacemaker of the heart is –
a) SAN b) AVN c) Purkinje fibre d) Bundle of His

48 ECG records –
a) Electrical activity of heart b) Muscular movement c) Brain waves d) BP only

49 The QRS complex represents –
a) Ventricular depolarisation b) Atrial depolarisation c) Ventricular relaxation d) None

50 The T-wave represents –
a) Repolarisation of ventricles b) Depolarisation of atria c) None d) Both

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✅ Answers – Set 4

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	b	2	a	3	b	4	d	5	c
6	a	7	b	8	c	9	c	10	a
11	a	12	b	13	b	14	a	15	c
16	d	17	a	18	a	19	a	20	b
21	c	22	a	23	a	24	a	25	b
26	a	27	a	28	a	29	a	30	a
31	a	32	b	33	a	34	a	35	a
36	b	37	c	38	a	39	a	40	a
41	a	42	a	43	a	44	a	45	b
46	a	47	a	48	a	49	a	50	a
